

C1249  
17  
To all the *ROYALISTS* that Suffered for His MAJESTY, and to the rest of the Good People of *England*.

The Humble APOLOGY of the *English*  
CATHOLICKS.

25  
My Lords, and Gentlemen,

**T**He Armes which Christians can use against Lawful Powers, in their Severitie, are only Prayers and Teares: Now since nothing can equal the infinite of those we have shed, but the Cause, viz. to see our dearest friends forsake us; we hope it will not offend you if (after we have a little wip'd our eyes) we sigh out our complaints to you.

Wee had spoke much sooner, had we not been silent through consternation to see you inflam'd (whom with reverence we honour) and also to shew our submissive patience, which used no flights or tricks to divert the debates of Parliament: For no body can imagine, where so many of the great Nobilitie and Gentry are concern'd, but something might have been done; when as in all ages we see things of publick advantage by the managers dexterity nipt in the bud, even in the verie Houses themselves. Farre be it from Catholicks to perplex Parliaments, who have been the Founders of ther Priviledges, and all Ancient Laws; Nay, *Magna Charta* it self had its rise from us: Which we do the less boast of, since it was not at first obtained in so submissive and humble a manner.

We sung our *Nunc Demittis*, when we saw our Master in his Throne, and you in your deserved Authority and Rule; nor could any thing have ever grieved us more, but to have our Loyaltie  
A called

(2)  
called into question by you, even at the instigation of our greatest adversaries. If we must suffer, let it be by you alone; for that's a double death to men of Honour, to have their Enemies not only accusers, but for their insulting Judges also. These are they that by beginning with us, Murdered their Prince, and wounded you; and shall the same method continue, by your approbation? We are sure you mean well, though their design be wicked: But let it never be recorded in Story, that you forgot your often Vows to us, in joining with them that have been the cause of so great calamitie to the Nation.

Of all Calumnies against Catholicks we have admired at none so much, as that their Principles are said to be incontinent with Government, and they themselves thought ever prone to Rebellion.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Had this been a new Sect not known before, something perchance might have been doubted; but to lay this at their doors, that have governd the Civilized World, is the Miracle of Miracles to us.

Did Richard the first, or Edward Longshanks suspect his Catholicks that served in Palestine, and made our Countries Fame big in the Chronicle of all ages? or did they mistrust (in their dangerous absence) their Subjects at home because they were of this profession? Could Edward the 3<sup>d</sup>. imagine those to be Traytorous in their Doctrine, that had that care and duty for their prince, as to make them (by Statute) guilty of death in the highest degree, that had the least thought of ill against the King? Be pleased that Henry the 5<sup>th</sup>. be remembred also, who did those wonders of which the whole world does still resound, and certainly all History will agree in this, that 'twas Ol. Castle he feared, and not those that believed the Bishop of Rome to be Head of the Church. We will no longer trouble you with putting you in mind of any more of our mighty Kings, who have been feared abroad, and as safe at home as any since the Reformation of Religion. We shall only add this, that if Popery be the enslaving of Princes, France still believes it self as absolute as Denmark or Sweden, nor will ever the House of Austria abjure the Pope to secure themselves of the fidelity of their Subject. We shall alwaies acknowledge to the whole world, that there have been as many brave English in this last Centurie, as in any other place whatsoever: Yet since the exclusion of the Catholick Faith, there has been that committed

ted by those, who would be faine called Protestants, that the wickedest Papist at no time dreamt of. 'Twas never heard of before that an absolute Queen was condemned by Subjects, and those stiled her Peers; or that a King was publicly tried and executed by his own people and servants.

My Lords and Gentlemen, We know who were the Authors of this last abomination, and how generously you strove against the raging torrent; nor have we any other ends to remember you of it, but to show that all Religions may have a corrupted spawn; and that God has been pleased to permit such a Rebellion, which our Progenitors never saw, to convince you perchance (whom for ever may he prosper) that Popery is not the only source of Treason.

Little did we think (when your prayers and ours were offered up to beg a Blessing on the Kings Affairs) ever to see that day, in which *Charles, Gifford, Whitgrave*, and the *Pendrells* should be punished by your desires for that Religion, which obliged them to save their forlorne Prince; and a stigmatized man (for his offences against King and Church) a chief promoter of it. Nay less, did we imagine, that by your Votes *Hulleston* might be hang'd, who again secured our Sovereigne, and others free in their sat possessions that sate as Judges, and Sealed the Execution of that great Prince of Happy Memory. We confesse we are unfortunate, and you just Judges, whom with our lives we will ever maintain to be so; nor are we ignorant the necessity of affairs made both the King and you do things, which formerly you could not so much as fancy. Yet give us leave to say we are still Loyal, nay to desire you to believe so, and to remember how synonymous (under the late Rebellion) was the word Papist and Cavaleer; for there was never no Papist that was not deemed a Cavaleer, nor no Cavaleer that was not called a Papist, or at least judged to be Popishly affected.

We know though we differ something in Religion (the truth of which let the last day judge) yet none can agree with your Inclinations, or are fitter for your converse then We; for as we have as much birth amongst us as *England* can boast of, so our breeding leanes your way both in Court and Camp: And therefore, had not our late sufferings united us in that firm tye, yet our like humours must needs have joyn'd our hearts. If we err, pittie our condition, and remember what your great Ancestors were; and

make some difference between us (that have twice converted *England* from Paganism) and those other Sects that can challenge nothing but intrusion for their imposed Authority.

But 'tis generally said, That Papists cannot live without persecuting all other Religions within their reach.

We confess, where the name of Protestant is unknown, the Catholick Magistrates (believing it erroneous) do use all care to keep it out: Yet in those Countries where liberty is given, they have far more Privileges then we under any reform'd Government whatsoever. To be short, we will only instance *France* for all, where they have publick Churches, where they can make what Profelytes they please; and where 'tis not against Law to be in any charge or employment. Now *Holland* (which permits every thing) gives us, 'tis true, our Lives and Estates, but takes away all trust in Rule, and leaves us also in danger of the Scout, whensoever he pleases to molest our Meetings.

Because we have named *France*, the Massacre will perchance be urged against us. But the world must know that was a Cabinet Plot, condemned as wicked by Catholick Writers there, and of other Countries also. Besides, it cannot be thought they were murdered for being Protestants, since 'twas their powerful Rebellion (let their faith have been what it would) that drew them into that ill machinated destruction. May it not be as well said in the next Catholick Kings reign, that the Duke of *Guise* and Cardinal (Heads of the League) were kill'd for their Religion also? Now no body is ignorant but 'twas their factious Authority, which made that jealous Prince design their Deaths, though by unwarrantable means. If it were for Doctrine that *Hugonots* suffer'd in *France*, this haughty Monarch would soon destroy them now, having neither Force nor Town to resist his Might and Puissance. They yet live free enough, being even Members of Parliament, and may convert the Kings Brother too, if he thinks fit to be so. Thus you see how well Protestants may live in a Popish Country, under a Popish King: Nor was *Charlemaine* more Catholick then this; for though he contends sometimes with the Pope, 'tis not of Faith, but about *Gallicane* Privileges, which perchance he may very lawfully do. Judge then worthy Patriots who are the best used, and consider our hardship here in *England*, where 'tis not only a Fine for hearing Mass, but death to the Master for having a Priest in his House; and so far we are from Preferment, that by  
Law



Law we cannot come within 10. miles of *London*. All which we know your great mercy will never permit you to exact.

It has been often urged that our Misdemeanours in *Queen Elizabeths*, and *King James* his time was the cause of our punishment.

We earnestly wish that the Party had had more patience under that Princess. But pray consider (though we excuse not their faults) whether it was not a question harder then that of *Tork* and *Lancaster* (the cause of a War of such length, and death of so many Princes) who had most right, *Queen Elizabeth*, or *Mary Stewart*. For since the whole Kingdom had Crown'd, and sworn Allegiance to *Queen Mary*, they had own'd her legitimate, Daughter to *Henry the Eighth*; and therefore 'twas thought necessarily to follow by many, that if *Mary* was the true Child, *Elizabeth* was the Natural, which must needs then give way to the thrice noble *Queen of Scots*: 'Twas for the Royal House of *Scotland* that they suffered in those days, and 'tis for the same Illustrious Family we are ready to hazard all on any occasion. Nor can the consequence of the former procedure be but ill, if a *Hen. 8<sup>th</sup>*. (whom *Sir W. Rawleigh* and my Lord *Cherbury*, two famous Protestants, have so homely characterized) should after twenty years co-habitation, turn away his Wife, and this out of scruple of Conscience (as he said) when as History declares, that he never spared woman in his lust, nor man in his fury.

Now for the Fifth of *November*, with hands lifted up to Heaven, we abominate and detest, and from the bottom of our hearts, say, that may they fall into irrecoverable perdition, who propagate that faith by the blood of Kings, which is to be planted in truth and meekness only. But let it not displease you (Men, Brethren and Fathers,) if we ask whether *Ulysses* be no better known? or, who has forgot the Plots of *Cromwell*, framed in his Cloter, not only to destroy many faithful Cavileers; but also to put a lustre upon his Intelligence, as if nothing could be done without his knowledge. Even so did the then great Minister who drew some few *Deseraders* into this conjuration, and then discover'd it by a miracle. This will easily appear, viz. how little the Catholick party understood the design, seeing there were not a score of guilty sound, though all imaginable industry was used by the Commons, Lords, and Privy Council too. But suppose (my Lords and Gentlemen, which never can be granted) that all the Papists of

that age were consenting; Will you be so severe then to still punish the Children for the Fathers faults? nay, such Children that so unanimously joyn'd with you in that glorious quarrel, wherein you and we underwent such sufferings, that needs we must have all sunk, had not our mutual love assisted.

What have we done, that we should now deserve your Anger? Has the Indiscretion of some few Incens'd you? 'Tis true, that is the thing Objected.

Do not you know an Enemy may easily mistake a Mafs-Bell for that which calls to Dinner; or a Sequestrator glad to be affronted being Constable? when 'twas the hatred to his person and not present office, which perchance egg'd a rash man to folly. We dare with submission say, let a publick invitation be put up against any party whatsoever; nay, against the Reverend Bishops themselves, & some malicious informer or other will alledge that, which may be far better to conceal. Yet all Mankind by a Manifesto on the House door are encouraged to accuse us. Nor are they upon Oath though your Enemies and ours take all for granted and true.

It cannot be imagined, where there's so many men of heat and youth (overjoy'd with the happy Restauration of their Prince, and remembring the Insolencies of the former Grandees,) that they should all, at all times prudently carry themselves; for this would be to be more then men: And truly we esteem it as a particular blessing, that God has not suffer'd many, through vanity or frailty to fall into greater faults, then are yet as we understand laid to our charge.

Can we choose but be dismay'd (when all things fail) that extravagant Crimes are fathered on us. It is we that must be the Authors some say of Fireing the City, even we that have lost so vastly by it. Yet truly in this our ingenuity is great, since we think it no Plot, though our Enemy, an *Hugnot* Protestant, acknowledged the fact, and was justly executed for his vain Confession. Again, if a Merchant of the Church of *England* buy Knives for the business of his Trade, this also presently is a Papist contrivance to destroy the well affected.

We must a little complain, finding it by experience, that by reason you discountenance us, the People rage; and again, because they rage, we are the more forsaken by you. Assured we are, that our Conversation is affable, and our Houses so many hospitable

hospitable receipts to our Neighbors. Our acquaintance therefore we fear at no time; but it is the stranger we dread: (that taking all on Hear-say,) zealously wounds, and then examines the business when 'tis too late, or is perchance confirm'd by another, that knows no more of us then he himself. 'Tis to you we must make our applications, beseeching you (as subjects tender of our King) to intercede for us in the execution, and weigh the Dilemma, which doubtless he is in, either to deny so good a Parliament their request, or else run counter to his Royal inclinations, when he punishes the weak and harmless. Why may not we Noble Countrymen, hope for favour from you, as well as *French* Protestants find from theirs? A greater duty then ours none could express we are sure. Or why should the United Provinces, and other Magistrates (that are harsh both in mind and manners) refrain from violence against our Religion, and your tender breasts seem not to harbour the least compassion or pity? These barbarous people sequester none for their faith, but for transgression against the State; Nor is the whole party involved in the crime of a few, but every man suffers for his own and proper fault. Do you then the like, and he that offends let him die without mercy; And think always (we beseech you) of *Cromwell's* injustice, who for the actions of some against his pretended Laws, drew thousands into decimation, (even ignorant of the thing) after they had vastly paid for their security and quiet.

We have no other study but the Glory of our Sovereign, and just liberty of the Subjects; nor was it a mean argument of our duty, when every Catholick Lord gave his voice for the Restoration of Bishops; by which we could pretend no other advantage but that 26. Votes (subsisting wholly by the Crown) were added to the defence of Kingship, and consequently a check to all Anarchy and confusion.

'Tis morally impossible that we who approve of Monarchy in the Church, but must ever be fond of it in the State also. Yet this is a misfortune, we now plainly feel, that the longer the late transgressors live, the more forgotten are their crimes, whilst distance in time calls the faults of our Fathers to remembrance, and buries our own Allegiance in eternal Oblivion and forgetfulness.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Consider we beseech you, the sad condition of the *bish* Souldiers now in *England*, the worst of which  
Nation

Nation could be but intensionally so wicked, as the acted villany of many *English* whom your admired Clemency pardoned. Remember how they left the *Spanish* service when they heard their King was in *France*; and how they forsook the employment of that unnatural prince after he had committed the never to be forgiven act of banishing his distressed Kinsman out of his Dominions. These poor men left all again to bring their Monarch to his home; and shall they then be forgotten by you? Or shall my Lord *Douglas* and his brave *Scots* be left to their shifts, who scorn'd to receive wages of those that have declared Warr against *England*.

How commonly is it said, that the Oath of renouncing their Religion is intended for these; which will needs bring this loss to the King and you, that either you will force all of our Faith to lay down their Armes, (though by experience of great Integrity and worth) or else, if some few you retain, they are such whom Necessity has made to swear against conscience; and who therefore will certainly betray you, when a greater advantage shall be offered. By this test then, you can have none but whom with caution you ought to shun, and thus must you drive away those that truly would serve you; for had they the least thought of being false, they would gladly take the advantage of gaine and pay, to deceive you.

We know your wisdom and generosity, and therefore cannot imagine such a thing. Nor do we doubt when you shew favour to these, but you will use mercy to us, who are both fellow Subjects, and your own flesh and blood also. If you forsake us, we must say the world decays, and its final transmutation must need quickly follow.

Little do you think the Insolencies we shall suffer by Committee-Men, &c. whom chance and lot has put into petty power. Nor will it choose but grieve you to see them abused (whom formerly you loved) even by the common Enemies of us both. When they punish, how will they triumph and say, Take this (poor *Romanists*) for your love to Kingship; and again this, For your long doating on the Royal Party; all which you shall receive from us, commissioned by your dearest Friends, and under this cloak we will gladly vent our private spleen and malice.

Wee know, my Lords and Gentlemen, that from your hearts you do deplore our condition, yet permit us to tell you, your bravery must extend thus farr, as not to sit still, with pity only,  
but



but each is to labour for the distressed, as far as in reality his Abillitie will reach: some must beseech our Gracious Sovereign for us, others again must Undeceive the Good, though Deluded Multitude. Therefore all are to remember who are the Prime Raisers of the Storm, and how through our Sides they would Wound both the KING and You; for though their Hatred to us our selves is great, yet the enmity out of all measure encreases, because we have been yours (and so shall continue) even in the Fiery day of Trial.

Protect us we entreat you then upon all your former Promises; or if that be not sufficient, for the sakes of those that Lost their Estates with you; Many of which are now fallen asleep: But if this be still too Weak, we must conjure you by the sight of this Bloudy Catalogue, which contains the Names of your murdered Friends and Relations, who in the Heat of Battail, perchance saved many of your Lives, even with the joyful Loss of their own.

**T**He Earl of Carnarvan slain at Newbury first battle.

Lord Viscount Dunbar at Scarborough, and two of his Sons much wounded.

### *Knights.*

Sir John Smith Banaret (who Rescued the Kings Standard from the Rebels at Edghil) slain at Alresford in Hampshire.

Sir John Cansfield wounded at Newb. of which he dyed a lingering death.

Sir Hen. Gage (Governour of Oxford) slain at Cullumbridge, 31 Jan. 1644.

Sir J. Digby wounded at Taunton, and dy'd at Bridgewater.

Sir P. Brown wounded at Nasby, dyed at Northampton.

Sir Nich. Fortescue, Knight of Malta, slain in Lancashire.

Sir Troylus Turbervil Captain Leiut. of the Kings Life-Guard, slain upon his Majesties marching from Newark to Oxford.

Sir J. Preston wounded at Furnace, of which he died a lingering death.

Sir Arthur Aston (Governour of Reading) slain at Tredaugh in cold blood.

Sir Thomas Tildesley

slain at Wigan.

Sir Hen. Slingsby beheaded on Tower-hill.

### *Colonels.*

Col. Th. Howard (Son of the Lord William Howard) slain at Peirbridge.

Col. Tho. Howard (son of Sir Francis) at Atherton Moor, The gaining which Battel was principally ascrib'd to his Valour.

Col. Tho. Morgan of Weston in Warwicksh. slain at Newb. first battel; he raised a Regiment of Horse for the King at his own charge, & his Estate was given to Mr. Pym's Son.

Col. Cuthbert Conni-ers at Malpas.

Col. Thom. Dalton of Thurnham mortally wounded at Newb. 2d. battle and dyed at Marlborough.

Col. Francis Hungate slain at Chester.

Col. Poor (Governour of Berkley Castle) neer Lidney.

Col. Will. Ewre (Son to the late Lord Ewre) at Marston Moor.

Col. Ra. Pudsey at---

Col. Cuthbert Clifton slain neer Manchester.

Col. Caffey Bental at Stow in the wolds.

Col. Trollop slain at VVigan.

Col. VWilliam Bains at Malpais.

Col. VWilliam VValton at Tredagh.

Col. Richard Manning at Altesford.

### *Leint. Colonels.*

Leint. Col. Thomas Markham of Allerton slain neer Gainsborough.

L.Col. Lancelot Holtby at Branceford.

L.Col. Haggerston at Preston.

L.Col. Pavver at Linc.

L.Col. Jordan Mesham at Pontefract.

L.Col. John Godfrey at Tewksbury.

L.Colonel George Preston at Bradford.

L.Col. VWill. Houghton at Newbury.

L.Col. Philip Howard slain at Chester.

L.Col. Middleton at Hopton-heath.

L.Col. Michael Constable there also.

L.Col. Sayr at Nasby.

L.Col. Scot at Altesford.

L.Col. Thomas Salvin at---

Lieut. Col. Richard Brown at---

Lieut. Col. Goodridge wounded at--- and dyed at Oxford.

L.Col. Congrave slain at Dean in Gloucester.

### *Serjeant Majors.*

Major Cusaud slain at the taking of Basing in cold blood.

Maj Rich. Harborn wounded at Malpais dy'd at Kendal.

Maj. Tho. Vavafor slain at Marston Moor.

Maj. Panton wounded at Cover, dy'd at Highmewdow.

Maj. Hudleston slain at York.

Maj. Thomas Ewre at Newbury 1.

Maj. Lawrence Clifton at Shelford house.

Maj. Thomas Hes- kith at Malpais.

Major William Leake at Newbury 1.

Maj. Rively wounded at Nasby, dy'd prisoner at London.

Maj. Richard Sherburn at---

Maj. Holmby at Henly

Maj. Rich. Norwood slain before Taunton.

Maj. Gilbert Markham at Nasby.

### *Captains.*

Captain Marmaduke Constable, Standard-bearer to the L. Gen. Lindsey, slain at Edg-hill.

Capt. Wil. Laborn, & Capt. Mat. Anderton, at Sheriff-hutton in Yorkshire.

Cap. Joseph Constable at Newberry.

Capt. Wiburn slain at Basing in Cold Blood.

Captain Burgh slain at Cover.

Capt. Thurston Anderton wounded at Newbury.

Newbury, dy'd at Oxford.

Cap. Haggarton (eldest son of Sir Thomas) in Lancashire.

Capt. Anthony Rigby at Baving House.

Cap. Richard Bradford at---

Cap. Kenelm Digby (Eldest Son of Sir Kenelm Digby) raised a Troop of Horse at his own charge, and was slain at Saint Meotes.

Cap. Ratclif Houghtod at Preston.

Cap. Rob. Molineux of the Wood in Lancashire at Newbury 1.

Cap. Charl. Thimelby at Worcester.

Cap. Robert Townsend at Edg-hill.

Capt. Matthew Ratclif neer Henly.

Capt. Richard Wolsole at Newbury:

Cap Anthony Awd, Cap Thomas Cole at Newark.

Captain Patison at Wiggan.

Ca. Maximil Nelson at Marston moor.

Cap. Fran. Godfrey slain at Sherburn.

Cap. Tho. Meynel at Pontefract.

Cap John Clifton at Shelford house.

Cap. Abrah. Lance, Capt. Robert Lance at Rowton in Chesh.

Cap. Anth. Hammeron neer Manchester.

Capt. Will. Symcots, Cap Lieut. to the Lord Piercy, slain at Newberry 1.

Capt. Thomas Singleton at Newberry 1.

Capt. Francis Errington of Denton in Northumberland at Rotheran.

Capt. George Singleton at---

Cap. Mich. Fitzakerly at Liverpool.

Cap. Daniel Thorold at Nasby.

Cap. Franc. Clifton at Newberry 1.

Cap. John Lance at Ilip.

Cap. George Cassey at Hereford.

Captain Langdale at Greekhowel in Wales.

Cap. Carver in Monmouthshire.

Cap John Lingen at Ledbury.

Capt. Samways at Newberry 2.

Capt. John Plumton slain at York.

Cap Pet. Forcer at---

Cap. Thomas Whittingham at Newberry.

Cap. Winkley at Le-verpool.

Cap. Thomas Anderson at---

Cap. Rich. Walmsley at Ormschurch.

Capt. John Swinglehurst, and Capt. John Butler at Marston Moor.

Cap. George Holden at Uske.

Cap. Richard Latham at Litchfield.

Cap. Tho. Charnock at---

Cap. Robert Dent at Newcastle.

Cap. Thomas Hesketh, Cap. and John Knipe at Bindle.

Cap. Tho. Eccleston at---

Cap. John Hotherfal, Cap. Nic. Anderton at Greenoo castle.

Cap. Anthony Girlington at Lancaster.

Capt. Francis Rows in Dean Forest.

Cap. Randolph Wallinger at Cover.

Cap. Christoph. Wray slain at Bradford.

Cap. VVil. Rookwood at Alresford.

Cap. Rob. Bookwood at Oxford.

B 2 Cap.

Cap. Hoskins slain at  
Lidney in cold blood.

Cap. Phil. Darey at—

Cap. Wil. Jones at  
Ragland.

Cap. Henry Wells  
wounded at Newberry  
2. dyed in prison at  
London.

Cap. Richardson slain  
before Taunton.

Cap. Tho. Madden  
slain in Woodstreet by  
the Fanaticks, Jan. 1660.

*Inferiour Officers.*

Lieu. Wil. Butler slain  
at Newberry.

Lieu. Rich. Osbalston  
at Leeds.

Lieut. George Ho-  
cherfal at Liverpool.

Lieut. William Gir-  
lington at—

Lieut. John Kulch-  
eth at Worrall.

Lieut. William Sin-  
gleton at Marston.

Lieut. Peter Board-  
man at Bradford.

Lieut. Short slain  
neer Gloucester.

Lieut. Rich. Brad-  
ford at Blechingdon.

Lieut. James Brad-  
ford at—

Lieu. Tho. Kinsman  
at Lincoln.

Lieut. John Birch at  
Birmicham.

Lieut. Staley at Ru-  
shal Hall.

Cornet William Cul-  
chereth at Newberry.

Cor. Deinton at Ca-  
diff.

Cor. Robert Lance in  
Cheshire.

Cor. Edward Walker  
at Burton.

Cor. Miles Lochard  
at Gooderidge.

*Gent. Volunteers.*

Mr. Edw. Talbot  
(brother to the now  
Earl of Shrewsbury)  
slain at Marston Moor.

Mr. Cha. Townly,  
and Mr. Charles Sher-  
burn there also.

Mr. Nicholas Timel-  
by at Bristow.

Mr. Pool of Worrall  
at—

Mr. John Tipper at  
Newnam.

Mr. Christopher  
Blount at Edgbalston.

Mr. Francis Darcy at—  
Mr. Theodore Mowse  
at Langport.

Mr. Gerard Salvin at—

Mr. Wiburn } at

Mr. Rob. Bowles } Baz

Mr. Wil. Stoner, } ing.

Mr. Price of Wash-  
ingly in Northampton

sh. slain at Lincoln in  
cold blood.

Mr. Cuthbert Ratcliff  
Quin at Newcastle.

Mr. Thomas Latham,  
at Newark.

Mr. Andrew Giffard  
at Hampton.

Mr. Lewis Blount at  
Manchester.

Mr. Cary and Mr.  
Gennyns at Shelford  
house.

Mr. James Anderton  
in Wales.

Mr. Thomas Roper  
at Gootheridg.

Mr. Stephen Pudsey  
in Holdernefs.

Mr. Francis Pavier  
at Marston.

Mr. James Bantom  
at Cover.

Tho. Pendiel at Stow.

Mr. Boniface Kemp &

Mr. Ildefons Heskett  
slain neer York in cold  
blood.

Mr. Mich. Wharton at  
Scarborough.

Mr. Errington at  
Chester.

Tho. Westby Doctor  
of Physick at Preston.

Mr. Peter Davis at  
Denbigh.

Mr. Edward Davis  
at Chester.

Mr. Bret at—

Mr. Roger Wood at  
Chester.

Mr. Henry Lawson  
at Melton.

Mr. Tho. Craithorn  
the elder, at Uphaven.

Mr.



Mr. Hen. Johnston --  
Three sons of Mr.

Kirby of Rauen. --  
John Witham and

Wm. Selby Esquire, &c  
Preston.

John 15. 13.

*Greater love than this no man hath, toen that one lay down his life for his friends.*

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*Major General Wil. Webb so wounded at Newbury by Case Shot, that he lives a dying life.*

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*The Names of such Catholicks whose Estates (both Real and Personal) were sold, in persuance of an Act made by the Rump, July 16. 1651. for their pretended Delinquency; that is, for adhering to their King.*

**J**ohn Lord Marquess of Winchester, who so Valiantly defended Bazing-house.

Henry Lord Marquess of Worcester, who has been at least 300000. l. looser by the Warr.

Francis Lord Cottington.

Lord John Somerset.

Marmaduke L. Langdale, and his Son.

Sir John Winter, who so stoutly defended Lidney House.

Sir Thomas Tildesly himself slain, and his Estate sold.

Sir Hen flingsby beheaded, at Tower Hill, and his Estate sold.

Sir Percy Herbert,

now Lord Powys.

Sir Francis Howard

Sir Hen. Bedingfield.

Sir Arth. Alton, Governour of Reading.

Sir Tho. Haggerston.

Rog. Bodenham, Esq;

Charles Townly, Esq;

Rowland Eyre, Esq;

Peter Pudsey, Esq;

John Giffard, Esq;

**H**enry Lord Viscount Dunbar and his Son.

Sir Wil. Vavasor.

Sir Edw. Ratcliff.

Thomas Clifton, Esq;

Peter Gifford of Chillington, Esq;

Walter Fowler of St. Thomas Esq;

Thomas Brook of Madely, Esq;

Francis Biddulph of Biddulph, Esq;

William Middleton of Stocton, Esq;

Lance Errington, Esq;

Nich. Errington, Esq;

Hen. Errington, Esq;

John Jones of Dingestow, Esq;

John Welton, Esq;

Phil. Hungate, Esq;

Ro. Dolman Gent.

Rich. Masley Gent.

Geo. Smith. Gen.

Ralph Pudsey Gent.

More

*Other Catholicks, whose Estates were sold by an Additional Rump-Act made August. 4. 1662.*

*more Carthons, whose Estates were sold by another Rump.  
At made November 18. 1652.*

**H**enry Lord Arndel of Wardor, who raised a Regiment of Horse for the King, and whose Castle of Wardor was so gallantly defended against Sir Edward Hungerford.

Henry Lord Marley and Montegle.

VVilliam Lord Ewre.

VVilliam Lord Powis, who kept long his castle of Powis against the Enemy, and afterwards taken in it; and thereupon was kept a great while Prisoner at Stafford, and died in durance at London.

Lord Charls Somerset.

Sir Wal. Blount long a prisoner in the Tow.

Sir Edw. Widdrington who raised a Regiment of Horse.

Sir Richard Tichburn

Sir Charles Blount (slain also by one of his own Captains.)

Sir Jo Clavering dy'd a Prisoner at London.

Sir John Cansfield.

Sir John Timelby of Ernam.

Sir Paillip Constable.

Sir Edward Plumptre.

Sir Nicholas Thornton, who raised a Troop of Horse at his own Charge.

Hugh Anderton of Exton, Elquire.

Thomas Langtree of Langtree, Elquire.

Wil. Houghton, Esq;

William Hesketh, Esq;

William Latham, Esq;

Tho. Singleton, Esq;

John VVestby, Esq;

Sir Edward Charlton.

VVilliam Sheldon of Beolys, Elquire.

VVilliam Gage of Bently, Elquire.

Tho. Clavering, Esq;

John Plumptre, Esq;

Marm. Holby, Esq;

Hen. Englefield, Esq;

Robert VVigmore, Esq;

Ro Cramblington, Esq;

VVill Sherburn, Esq;

John Constable, Esq;

Richard Latham, Esq;

VVilliam Bawd, Esq;

James Anderton of Birchley, Esq;

Tho. Singleton, Esq;

John Talbot, Esq;

Nich. Fitzakerly, Esq;

John Peirce, Esquire.

Thomas Aston of Burton, Elquire.

Tho. Gillibrand, Esq;

Tho. Grimshaw, Esq;

Ralph Risthon and

VVilliam Ployer, Gentlemen.

Richard Chorley of Chorley.

James Anderton of Clayton, Elquire.

William Anderton of Anderton, Elquire.

VVith many others.

Mr Edmund Church of Essex was one of the first whose personal Estate was plundered, and his real sequestred, which so continued (without any allowance to his VVife and Children) from 1642. till 1649. when he dyed a Prisoner.

Mr. John Earlow of Pembroke shire, his whole Estate (being at least 1500l. per annum) was given to Col Horton, and Cap Nicholas, without allowance of any fifts, or other sustenance for his wife and many children.

November 16. 1666.

